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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORMGN.-Mr. Gladstone has issued an electoral address. = It is said that the Russian expedition against Mery is abandoned for the present Small-pox is spreading in Paris. - General Grant has been visiting the mining region in Mexico.

DOMESTIC .- The murder of Big Snake, the Ponca Chief, is to be investigated by Congress. The Ohio Republican Convention is called for April 28, against. Secretary Sherman's wishes; he preferred an earlier date. - Emil J. Petroff has been convicted of bribery at Harrisburg, Penn. Denis Kearney has been arrested for sedition in San Francisco; he was released on bail. === Ten men were killed by the explosion of a flax mill at Frankfort, Ind.

CONGRESS.-In the Senate Mr. Sharon explained his long absence; a bill to reclaim waste lands was passed; the Porter bill was laid on the table, In the House Judge Kelley stated how he had been corruptly approached; the Political Assessment bill was further considered.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Mr. Parnell sailed for Ireland yesterday. ---- The Steinway strikers showed a disposition to come to terms. === The Pub-Health Association discussed the health of the city. The Rev. Mr. Hayden lectured on eirenmatantial evidence, - A stormy Republican meeting in the XVth District opposed a third term. - More testimony was given about Mr. Gosling's delusions. The son of a pool-seller is alteged to have stolen diamonds, worth \$6,000. --- The North River collision was investigated, - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41219 grains), 87,01 cents, Stocks active and weak, closing steady at a partial

weather. Thermometer yesterday : Highest, 2011 to pay out gold or its equivalent in the purdered, that white men are essentially lowest, 24°; average, 24°.

Captain Eads defends his ship railroad gives some interesting points from his calcula-

The Democrats of the House have determined to withhold pay for the special deputy marshals. This is to show that they have "no confidence" in the Supreme Court.

The nomination of the Rev. Thomas J. Simmous for Census Supervisor in Georgia stores of gold, by way of provision against has been adversely reported to the Senate. Senator Gordon, who spells "controversy" with two e's and "marshal" with two I's, and still of gold has commenced, by individuals as well as by bankers who are obliged to hold reserves. convinced the Committee that a man who used How great this drain upon the resources of the one I in "Excellency" is utterly unfit to be a Census Supervisor.

The meeting of the Ohio Republican State Committee showed a sentiment of unexpected atrength for Mr. Blaine, the friends of Secretary Sherman being outvoted in his own State. It is thought possible, however, that the supporters of Mr. Blaine will make no contest in the Convention in the hope of winning the vote of the entire delegation at Cheago should Secretary Sherman be withdrawn during the balloting.

The Rev. Mr. Hayden lectured last night, but did not have a large audience. No one would wish to speak unkindly of Mr. Hayden, but he must have known that he would owe he had been on trial for murder. The presence of another person who has been tried upon the same charge, and is soon to be tried again, gave a ghastly hue to the whole exhibition.

The bill to remove the Murray Hill reservoir and convert the site into a park bas passed the Senate by an almost unanimous vote. The Commissioner of Public Works has demonstrated that, in ordinary times at least, the reservoir can be dispensed with, by cutting the water off from it for several weeks-a fact which no one seems to have discovered until the Commissioner communicated it to the Legislature. Those who still believe that the reservoir should not be removed-and some good authorities are said to be of that opinion-must nevertheless feel satisfaction in the thought that if the change is to be made, one of our few parks will be doubled in size by it.

Joel Parker has been retired by the New-Jersey Senate from his unique position as the him up by the ankles to a tree with his Caucasian candidate for the Presidency. If head down, and in this position had anyone supposes that the Democratic Conven- him beaten by the swords of the peon tion will take for their candidate, in this year | guards. After lying several days in jail Mr. of large issues, one of the Judges of the New- Wheelock succeeded in having his case inves-Jersey Supreme Court, probably that person is tigated by the Judge of the district, and was Joel Parker, and he alone. The heir of his discharged with the information that there prospects, such as they were, would seem to be the Hon. Theodore F. Randolph. Ex-Gov- There would seem to be but

this-not to mention Governor McClellan. The fact is, New-Jersey is so well stocked with possible candidates that she might supply the Democratic party for the next half century without running short-and without electing one of them.

If any of our people have been led to suppose that the distress in Ireland was subsiding or that sufficient provision had been made to stay the famine, let them read the reports from parish priests given in the letter of Mr. Redpath, The Tribune's special correspondent, which will be tound elsewhere. These tales of suffering are most moving. Where men, women and children are reduced to the last stages of nakedness and destitution; where familes are huddled together without fire. food, clothing or bedding, either in miserable huts or the former abodes of animals; where thousands and thousands are begging-to use the words of one of these parish priests-" not ' bread, but the humblest and cheapest food "that can be supplied for human use, Indian "meal i"-when all this exists and there is little prospect of improvement in the future, there is surely much still to be done in active relief. The means of preventing future famines can best be determined when the hunger of these suffering ones is allayed. It should be noticed that in some of the districts covered in this letter the distress is famine of 1847.

CONGRESS AND THE TREASURY.

Secretary Sherman will be strongly urged, by business men of many classes, to increase Some insist that it is not good faith for him to refuse, but such criticism is most unreasonable. The public announcement of the Secretary, it is well to remember, was that he would purchase bonds amounting to \$1,000,000 bought not only that amount but much more. He is bound to act, not with regard for the temperary interests of dealers of any class, but for the best interests of the Government and the people as a whole. So long as he does so he deserves approbation, whether his the campaign if General Grant should be course suits the interests of individuals or not.

A more reasonable criticism, and one which accumulating a large amount of money for which it has no use. On account of average 40 per cent, the amount already paid or to be paid on that account to the Government exceeds \$5,500,000. But it does not follow that the Treasury can safely disburse an amount correspondingly in excess of its customary expenditures. The full amount of duties on imports does not go into the Treasury immediately upon arrival of the goods, as a considerable proportion of the goods im-Secretary safely rely upon a continuance of receipts at the abnormal rate recently prevailing; on the contrary, it is to be expected that a glut in the markets for many kinds of imported goods will speedily follow the unusually large importations, and that the imports and receipts of the Government will then fall off. Moreover, Congress is still in session, and it is impossible to guess how large sums may vet be appropriated. Since the votes in the murder, unless the fact that the sol-House to deny control of the River and Harbor | dier who shot the chief was acting under bill to the Committee on Appropriations, it orders, which, however, he plainly exceeded, has been evident that the members who look for liberal legislation are in the majority. Nor can the Secretary be sure that Congress will not materially reduce the revenues by changes of the tariff.

All these considerations justify the Secreone other, to which he has officially called the versy will only confuse the public mind attention of Congress in vain. At present the and do mischief. dicate warmer and cloudy weather, with chances of light show, followed by colder and clearing \$2,000,000 of useless silver each month, and cause Big Snake has been fourly murchase of silver bullion. Twenty-five millions purchase of bonds within the current year, project, in a talk reported elsewhere, and which cannot now be so applied, if the silver coinage had been discontinued, as Mr. Sherman recommended. Nor is this all. The fact has been widely noticed that the gold reserve of the Treasury is being rapidly reduced, and the silver reserve correspondingly increased. and this fact causes not a little apprehension, It leads many-banks and bankers, in all parts of the country, to get into their possession possible mischief hereafter, and there can no longer be any doubt that a considerable hoarding as by bankers who are obliged to hold reserves. Treasury and the country may become, it is not easy for the Secretary to judge, but it is certain that he ought not to overlook it wholly, in their treatment of the case. It is generally coinage of silver.

Finally, the prices of commodities have so advanced, and imports have so increased and dent that he leads the field at this moexports decreased, that the country may at any time be obliged to send much gold abroad. This would cause another and very important demand upon the reserves in the Treasury. If he should not be nominated himself or per-So long as there is a probability that gold may be drawn from us in large amounts, Mr. Sherman would be unwise to deplete his reserves by excessive purchases of bonds. And so long as prices of commodities are held so high as to check exports and unnaturally such audience as he obtained to the fact that stimulate imports, so long Mr. Sherman is compelled to provide against a probable outflow of gold.

> THE OUTRAGE ON-MR. WHEELOCK. The Venezuelan Government has not yet made reparation for the outrage committed by one of its officials last September upon Joseph E. Wheelock, a citizen of Ithaca, in this State. The outrage, it will be remembered, was of a peculiarly atrocious character. Mr. Wheelock, who was residing in Venezuela as the superintendent of a mine, was falsely accused by an Italian of having robbed him of \$1,200. He was taken before a negro General who held the judicial office of Commissary, and by his orders was tortured in a cruel manner to extract a confession. First the brute hang his prisoner up by the arms with a cord fastened to a peg in the wall of the court-room; then he suspended him by a rope with a slipnoose passed around his chest, and as a last resort he took him to the woods and hung

There would seem to be but one course for ernor Bedle, however, may have views about our Government to take in this matter-to

demand the payment of an ample indemnity and the punishment of the brutal official. The facts are not denied by the Venezuelan authorities, nor is there any attempt at justification, save the plea that the Commissary who committed the outrage was an ignorant man. If the torture of Mr. Wheelock is made to cost the Venezuelan Government a round sum, it will probably find means of enlightening its officials as to the rights of American citizens.

GIVING AWAY A CAMPAIGN. What would be thought of a capitalist who, having \$100,000 in each to invest, should hunt about for the dishonored and worthless notes of Wilkins Micawber, buy them at par, and triumphantly declare that he had done a magnificent stroke of business ? What would be thought of a General who, having manœuvred his own army into a superb position on a commanding bill and his enemy into the valley below, should deliberately move down into the valley, invite the rival army to pass up on the hill, and give battle only when his enemy was on top of him?

It is now seriously proposed that the Republi an party shall do something very much like both of these things. For more than three years the party has been accumulating a magnificent capital-a pure Administration, sucdeclared to be even greater than it was in the cessful Resumption, universal prosperity. We are now asked to throw away four years' political profits, and put the Republican party back where it stood in 1876. The party was attacked by the Democrats then on the ground that the Administration of Mr. Hayes would largely his purch ses of United States bonds. be merely a continuation of the Administration of General Grant. The result was that Mr. Hayes escaped defeat by only one electoral vote, and it took four months to decide whether that vote belonged to him. The Republican party went very near to bankruptcy per week until turther orders, and he has in 1876. Why go back now to the same point and start on the same road?

Would Resumption and its attendant prosperity, or the purity of the present Administration, or even the necessity of keeping the Solid South in check, be the chief issues of nominated? We think not. The Republican party would move down into the valley; the Democratic party would take its stand on the has the support of many judicious men, is hill. The Democrats would assume the offenbased upon the belief that the Treasury is sive; the victorious and united Republicans would be forced into the defensive. The issues of the campaign would be the Third the enormous importations, the payments Term, the danger of putting a man into the to the Government for duties have been Presidency for the third time whose friends quite large. Last week the imports neight have plans for keeping him there indefiamounted to \$13,878,000, and if the duties nitely, the possibility of an office-holders' despotism concealed under republican forms. Is any one prepared to assert that talk of this kind, with a Third Term nomination actually before the people, would not make many patriotic men uneasy ? Can any one doubt that, if a respectable Democratic candidate were nommated, thousands of Republicans would conclude that it was, on the whole, safest for the country to cast a quiet vote against General ported goes into warehouse. Nor can the Grant? What would be the use in incurring the Judge's explanation, it is enough to say so many utterly unnecessary risks?

THE BUTCHERED CHIEF. The murder of Big Snake, the Ponca chief, should, and doubtless will, be made the subject of an immediate investigation. It is still another outrage in the succession to which the Ponca tribe has been subjected, and must be punished like any other deliberate should present a legal obstacle of some kind. Such an act must excite righteous indignation at any time, whether the victim be red or white; but it is especially to be deplored now, inasmuch as serious efforts are being made to settle the Indian question with justice to both tary in proceeding with great caution in the sides and in an intelligent way, and all events disbursement of cash for bonds. But there is which tend to bring passion into the contro-

cause Big Snake has been foully mur-Indian question can only be solved support of the strikers. A strike of the Crisputs by patient wisdom, and by taking the frontier in the way of eruelty, the Indiage than the citizens of the United States.

BLUNDERING TACTICS,

The opponents of Mr. Tilden's nomination if they have any hopes of inducing that gentleman to harmonize the party by withdrawing from the field, are singularly infelicitous as long as Congress persists in requiring the admitted that he is at present the most promising candidate for the nomination. Even if he should not finally succeed, it is quite eviment. His bitterest opponent cannot but see that his strength is sufficient to make him formidable, and no one disputes the fact that mitted to name the candidate, he has the power, if he wills to exercise it, to make the election of the ticket impossible. In this state of things one would suppose that his opponents would see, if not the advisability of where he must perforce either fight or die. But what are they doing in fact? They

are actually trying to induce the old gentleman to take himself out of the way by telling him that there are thousands of Democrats who have no confidence in him and will bolt for him to do to save the party is to party, and, of course, as they put it, to his country, to coufess judgment, plead guilty, admit that he has not the confidence of his party and does not deserve it, and with that confession retire from the field. Is it because they don't know the man or that they are inconceivab y stupid that they do this? Mr. Tilden in answer to all such appeals has a position to fall back on, which as against his truthfully say: "You supported me in said I was elected on that issue and "defrauded of the office. You said I was "innocent of any complicity la the cipher conspiracy, and that of all the charges against my personal integrity I was innocent. What I was then I am now. I have "that I am guilty of the things charged "against me by the admission that the bruit- them at all. "ing of them has destroyed confidence in

"tify myself. With the alternatives you offer me I can do nothing but win or die fighting." They say there are \$0,000 Democrats in

New-York who will not vote for Mr. Tilden under any circumstances, and it is reported that "the friends of Chief-Justice Church went to Washington when the Democratic National Committee assembled in that city the other day, and distinctly told the Committee that if Mr. Tilden should be the 'candidate in 1880 the State of New-"York will be organized and canvassed by Democrats to defeat the nomina-"tion." This is bold threatening. But these men don't seem to understand that if they want to get rid of Mr. Tilden they have gone the wrong way to work to do it, Mr. Tilden's reputation has been badly smirched in the past three years in the service of the Democratic party. It is more important to him now to have the indorsement of his party than to have the election afterward. The Republicans have never believed in him, and now if his own friends abandon bim he is bankrupt in character indeed. If he gets the nomination, he has saved something out of the wreck; he can afford then to take the chances against the 80,000 friends of Judge Church, and bear defeat with composure. It's blundering tactics to try to scare the old man out. He's cornered and must fight.

A L BEYIST'S MISHAP. Judge Kelley's explanation in the House yesterday of a corrupt attempt to influence his vote was a curious illustration of one fact in legislative morals of which the mass of mankind are probably ignorant. The statement that this effort to bribe him was the first that had been made during his nineteen years' service in the House will surprise no one who has studied legislative bodies close at hand and with knowledge of their juner workings. Those who suppose that the life of an honest legislator is a series of struggles against seductive temptations and gigantic bribes are wasting their sympathy, for the most part. The sharp eyes of the lobbyist seldom make a mistake. There is a species of freemasonry among dishonest men which draws them to each other with almost meetring certainty. When the lobbyist offers a bribe, he is morally sure, as a rule, that the man he is tempting will be only too glad to fail; and the cases where overtures are made to men of integrity are often the work of some bungler like the amateur-he must be an amateur-who approached Judge Kelley, was rebuffed, and then compelled his own exposure by giving out a

alse and malicious account of the affair, Judge Kelley's experience is that of many ave testified before investigating committees that they had no personal knowledge of the existence of corruption, and were oblized to do so simply because the corruption which was all around them had not once dared to touch them. As for the personal bearing of that the public would not at any time give sufficient credit to a charge against his integrity to care whether be denied it or not.

THE STATISTICS OF STRIKES.

Few men have the patience to perform faithfully nd lovingly the labor of getting together the facts which bear upon the causes of a particular phenom enon in social affairs or the expediency of a certain line of public policy. Mr. Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor in Massachu setts, has, therefore, performed a public service in the information he has collected about strikes in his State. The substance of his gleanings has recently been published in his annual report. He devotes sixty-nine pages to a history of all the striker which have taken place in Massachusetts since 1830. The facts having been obtained, and being presented at considerable length, he draws there om several conclusious so important, bearing se comediately on the welfare of every person who works for wages, that his volume ought to be placed in the hands of reading and thinking workingmen throughout the country. The Kearney crowd, too, ught-but, then, it is doubtful after all whather they read.

The total number of strikes and lockouts included cruel and bleodthirsty, that Indians have in the record is 159. Of this number, 110 were unin gold might with safety be applied to the been from time immemorial peaceable and successful, 18 were successful and 6 partially so, gentle, and that their history is one of unresist- and 16 were compromised. The result of the other ing,uncomplaining martyrdom. Sentimentalities | none is not known. Only about one in seven resuch as these only increase the difficulties of subsed in any good for the strikers. The strikes in what is to-day one of the most trying prob. the city of Fall River cost the operatives there lems, in American statesmanship, The \$1,400,000 in wages, to say nothing of the very

at Marlborough in 1878 cost \$200,000 in into account the fact that, admitting wages forfeited by idleness; and one by all that can be charged against white men of the Crispins at Lyan cost \$250,000. In the cotton mill strike at New-Boutord in 1877. ans are nevertheless several degrees more sav- there was a loss of \$140,000 in wages. The total of losses throughout the State since 1830 is not known, but is plainly so large that it completely overshadows the amounts gained by the few strikes which were successful. The long strike of 1879 at Fad Kiver was for an increase of 15 per cent. Had been successful, it would have taken each operaive two years to recover the amount lost by his leness for fifteen weeks. Had he won a victory,it would have been so costly an affair for him that he would not have recovered from it in less than two years. Unfortunately for aim he won no victory at all, and will never recover from it.

Mr. Wright's first conclusion is that "strikes enerally prove powerless to benefit the condition of the wage classes." They generally leave the men in exactly the same position as at first, so far as wages are concerned; and this is stating the case liberally. Again, they "tend to deprive the strikers of work." The men, lose their places; and the employers, rather than submit to a blind and reckless dictation, which ignores the current state of trade and the contracts they have made for marketing their goods, take measures to stock attempting a conciliatory course, at least the their establishments with machinery which will prudence of not driving him into a corner dispense permanently with a large part of the labor they formerly employed. Plenty of examples of this action on the part of the employers can be cited, but a noteworthy one is to be seen in the fact that ring-spinning is now rapidly taking the place of mule-spinning throughout the factories of New-England, employers having found that mule-spinning places their business at the mercy of if he is nominated, and that the only thing strikers and being resolved to emancipate themselves from that slavery. Lastly, Mr. Wright says, withdraw. That is, it is a duty he owes to his that "strikes lead to improvidence, and are de moralizing in their effect upon the working man." This the whole record proves conclusively.

Here and there a strike has proved successful. The men asked for more wages and stopped work when their request was refused, and the employers conceded the advance rather than have their business interfered with. It is noteworthy however, that the advantages gained in these cases have almost invariably either been temporary or could have been obtained by negotation and fair dealing. own party is certainly impregnable. He may In nearly every case success was due to the general prosperity of the times, and not to the demand of 1876 because you said I best represented the strikers. The state of the markets and the good government and honest adminis- the tendencies of the times are the last "tration which Democracy stood for. You things workingmen take into account, but Wright shows conclusively that they should be the first, because when the business of an establishment warrants it an advance is generally given without a strike, and if business does not warrant it a strike is almost infallibly a disastrons failure. The fact that strikes are generally blind, reckless and ill-timed is the reason why six "not changed. You ask me now to confess out of seven of them are failures. If they were intelligent and well-timed there would be no need for

Mr. Wright has laid down some sound rules

me. I refuse to do it. I shall not so stul- the guidance of workingmen in the conclusions he presents in this chapter of his annual report. They are based on a consideration of the whole broad field of the history of strikes for fifty years not only in Massachusetts, but elsewhere. Reading and thinking workingmen should take them to heart, and they will find as they go on in life, that the man who has elaborated these conclusions for them is a better and truer friend than Kearney could ever be were he a thousand times more ignorant and noisy a demagogue than he is now.

The story that Mr. John Stetson, manager of the Globe Theatre in Boston, has taken out a copyright on "The Pirates of Penzance" is now explained in the Boston papers. Mr. Stetson has a contract with the agent of Messrs, Sullivan and Gilbert to produce the piece at his theatre next week, and hearing that other persons were negotiating for the privilege of playing it in New-England, he conceived the original idea of taking out a copyright in order to defeat his rivals. He therefore caused the title-page to be put in type, and filed a copy of it, as the law requires, with the Librarian of Congress. The functions of that gentleman being purely ministeria on the matter, he is not to decide whether Mr. Stetson is entitled to copyright or not; he merely enters the application. Mr. Stetson is now allowed a "reasonable time" to publish the work; and forward a copy of it to the Library of Congress, and when these formalities have been complied with Mr. Stetson can have a copyright, provided h is the author of the work for which he asks protection. In other words, he may write a "Pirates of Penzance" of his own. He is, no doubt, of the opinion that the ceremony performed the other day has secured him, at least for the present, an exclu sive right to the title which he has entered. But a title alone, as a gener I rule, cannot be copyrighted, and the Courts would certainly never sanction the setting up of a claim to a title already used by another person. So it does not appear that Mr. Stetson has accomplished anything by his curious device. We trust that he will be left in the secure enjoyment of whatever privileges be has purchased; but if they are trenched upon he will hardly find re-

dress under the copyright law, On and after Monday next, the Astor Library will be open to the public at 9 a. m. This extension of the hours will be a great convenience, especially to professional men who are engaged during a great part of the day in the lower part of the city, and who will now be able to devote a little time to study in the library before they go to their bustness. The authorities of this noble institution have shown a readiness to do everything in their power to make the benefactions of the Astor family available in the way most advantageous to the public; and if the tacilities have not been still further enlarged it is because the funds, liberal as they are, are still insufficient for the increasing demands.

Before Congress votes that back pay to Fitz John Porter it might be prudent to foot up the sum total of his receipts as a Democratic officeholder in New-York and New-Jersey. If it is decided that he has been in the Government employ all these years the United States might file a counter, claim for what he has been paid for activities which should have sen devoted to the service of his country. This righteous arithmetic might bring him deeply in

Anxiety about Tillea's health is once more dis arbing the minds of his Damocratic enemies. They fear he would not survive a Presidential term. This is a waste of worty. He will never be called upon

It is noticeable that no, a single Grapt polycest feels competent to say a word on the subject of a ourth term after a third shall have been secured. This stence is a coof soon that a third election would open an unobstructed, way to a fourth and fifth. It behoves the Republican party to ponder seriously upon the risk of entering a close and mo-mentous compared burdened with an issue which

Without the third-term issue the Democrats confess that they have no hope of success. Is it good Republican policy to furnish them with a hope ?

Weaver is said to be engaged in accumulating anital as a Greenback candidate for the Presiderrey. If he succeeds in being nominated he will have as poor luck in eatthing votes as he has now in catching the Speaker's eye.

That seat for Donnelle will probably not be tolen till after election. The Democrats have all he Reform on hand now that they wish to carry,

The Supreme Court has demolished the feeble mnant of the destrine of State Sovereignty which he war left.

lidaey. His friends claim that his repeated declin tions mean only that he will not be a candidate

The Southern Journals are profoundly agitated by the Supreme Court decision on the election laws, They look upon it as a long stride toward a "central despotism." There is no hope for the country, one of them exclaims, "unless the empire shall be kept off by the election next November of a Demo-cratic President and a Democratic Congress." The Republican party will be happy to have the Demo-crats revive the old descrine of State Soverconty as the battle-cry for the coming campaign. The people have a prejudice in favor of that party while is backed up in its interpretation of the Constitution by the Courts and the war for the Union.

It is a queer commentary on the physical vigor of the Democratic party that the feeblest man in it is able to yank it around to suit his own tasts and

Why does Tammany open an Anti-Tilden Headquarters? Its only use will be to furnish a public place for the holding of that crow banquet.

The Hon. John F. House, of Tennessee, seems to have been put forward by the Democrats to select the fighting ground for the Presidential campaign. Republicans have every reason to be satisfied with he position selected.

No boom is under such complete control as Mr. l'ilden's. If ever it shows symptoms of fatigue, he has only to let loose into it some moral forces from that inexhaustible bar'l, and off it rages.

PERSONAL

Mr. E. B. Washburne has gone to the Hot Springs of Arkansas with a party of friends to spend a month or two. It is said that he will probably meet General Grant before his return.

Queen Margaret of Italy is said to look apathetic. duli, and ili; her violent attacks of hysteria are over, but her cheerfulness has not returned. At the ecent opening of the Italian Parliament the pale the was of white satin richly embroidered in gold.

Sardou, the dramatist, is described as a good talker; the only fault to be found with him is that he is a little too quick, nervous and effervescent, and when specially interested in conversation flies about the room like one possessed, and scintillating with wit.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch intends to give up his New-York house in May, and to return with his family to their home near Washington. Mr. McCulloch is quoted as saying that he prefers Washington to any other city; and his household gods are to be set up there permanently, much to the regret of his many friends in this city.

The Prince of Wales can do an amiable thing upon occasion. During the recent Afghan debate in Parliament he noticed among the spectators Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne, who commanded the Khyber column in Afghanistan last year. Sending for him, the Prince said : "We are going to have a quiet dinner in one of the private going to have a quiet dinner in one of the private rooms here, and if you have nothing better to do, the Princess and I will be delighted if you can dine with us." The General, a ragged soldier, was exceedingly embarrassed, for he left one arm on the field in India, and feels a little awkward when cut off from his own combination knife and fork. However, hearty assistance was offered by the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice and Princess Frederical Control of the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice and Princess Frederical Control of the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice and Princess Frederical Control of the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice and Princess Frederical Control of the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice and Princess Frederical Control of the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice and Princess Frederical Control of the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice and Princess Frederical Control of the Princess of the Princess Prince teka of Hanover, who were present, and he got con-tortably through his dinner.

M. Meissonier decidedly refuses to be patronized. It is related that a rich Englishman came to one day and offered him \$1,000 if he would point his portrait and agree to finish it in a fortnight. "If vou fail," he added, "I shall deduct \$5 a day until you have delivered it." This angered the artist, who declared be wouldn't paint the portrait for \$10,000 "You are not a fit subject," he said, " for any per cil. Allow me to bid you good morning." cit. Allow me to bid you good morning." "I dare say, now, that you are joking," responded the Briton. "But I won't insist on the deduction, if you'll agree not to detain me very long." "Detain you'll echoed the artist. "I won't detain you another second. There is the door. Go!" "What—what's the matter!" inquired John Ball. "What is all this row about!" "It means that you have mistaken your man. You think me exclusively an animal painter. I paint horses and dogs, but cars never."

Mr. John Bright, The Augusta Chronicle says, wrote thus on February 19 to a Georgian: "As for your old slave South, you will have few Englishmen settling there so long as the old temper of your people continues to exist. We hear of ill treatment to the pegro, and of the hostile disposition of many of your white population toward families who come from the North. I know not how much of this is true, but so long as the belief in its truth exists, your true, but so long as the belief in its truth exists, your southern States will make small progress in comparison with the North and West. You have soil and climate, but you will not easily or speedly shake off the old curse, and men from Europe will prefer a country where slavery has not prevailed, and where the negro is not a considerable portion of your population; they will think that North and West ofler a better field for them—with more real freedom and less of the elements of disorder. I wish your States a growing presently."

your States a growing prosperity.' Sr. Louis, March 11.-Count de Lesseps passed through here this morning on his way to San Francisco, where he will remain for a short time. He will then return to New-York and will sail for England on the 31st inst.

> MUSIC AND THE DRAMA. THEATRICAL MISCELLANY.

Mr. Josh Hart has leased the Howard Athenaum, in Boston Rossi is shortly to act in Paris ... Mr. Horace Wall intends to introduce Mr. and Mrs. Kendal upon our stage, next season "The Pirates of Penzance" will be presented in San Francisco on the 22d inst..... An mebriated Texanpresumably a Ranger-being in the theatre, at Austin, the other night, when McCullough was acting Othello and F. B. Warde was wrestling with the text of lago, became so incensed with lago that he produced his pistol and declared that he would " shoot the -- secondrel." "He must, anyway, be a -villain," this practical critic remarked, "and if he don't stop abusing that woman Amelia, I'll shoot him anyhow." Mr. Warde was rescued What has become, by the way, of the murderous ruffian Currie, who shot and killed Porter, in Texas, last

year? Have they given him a corner lot and a

brown-stone front? Have they sent him to the

Legislature? Or is he lecturing? Let us hear

some news of him, one way or another. He is too oteresting to be left in obscurity. Mr. W. E. Sheridan will fill a farewell engage.

ment in Philadelphia next week, at the Chestnut, lie will appear as Louis XI., Rover, Richellen, Othello. ad Arroand Dural; also in the Irish drama of 'Elleen Oge." Mr. Sheridan, as previously noted, ces to England with McKee Rankin, to not in The Danites.".....Miss Fanny Davenport's season will end on the 3d of April..... The Son Francisco Chronicle says: "Not only did Messrs, lierne and Belasco steal the old play of . The Marmer's Compass,' and call it ' Hearts of Oak,' and their own, but the officials of the Mercantile Library have can uspection the volume of 'Laey's Acting Edition' from which the text of the whole play is alleged to have been dishenessly torn by these very original

dramatists."....." The Galley Slave" is this week seedd in Cincinnati.....Mr. fon Perdicaris, who ately figured in such a remarkable manner at the lifely Alvenna Thentre, has repaired to Tangers, and will not again emerge Mr. Harry Hawk natbeen sogaged in McKee Rankin's Company for London Mr. O. Dond Byron has a new drama; named "Bound to Succeed,".....The picture of the escape of Eliza, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at the Howard Athenseum, in Boston, this week, in

dinstrated by the presence of two horses, two bloodbounds, and one bull dog. David Bodwell has bought the St. Charles Theatre,

New-Orleans, for \$23,000, and he will renovate the old place, and devote it to spectacles and kindred show-pieces Miss Katharine Rogers retires, this week, from the company at the Chestnut, Pail delphia Robson and Crans have been confinlly welcomed in Boston, at the Globe Theatre dr. R. M. Hooley has opened the Novelty Theatre, in It is charged by the friends of the Hon, E. B. Wash- Boston, with success Carlotta Pat i. disap burne that the third-term managers are purposely pointed the Sandwich Islanders by declining to sing This is reported by The Honolula Advertiser The lady has gone thence to Australia.....Mrs Bareman, at Sadler's Wells, London, has laid aside "Macbeth," and produced (March 8) ." Othelio," Herr Martin Duffer, from Meimagen, and acted Mas beth once-and that finished it Edwin Bouch's present engagement in Boston will last three weeks. The company includes Mrs. Bowers, Mr J. C. McCollott, Miss Nina Varum, Mr. Gustavus Levick, Miss Kate Meek, Mrs. Leuise Eld ridge, Miss Belle Flour, M. Rainforth, W. F. Owan, C. F. Craig, Felix Morris, H. Pearson, W. Keily, H. Lewis, and others. Mr. Booth is now acting Hamler, but on Friday ne will present Macbeth Mr. Tennyson's play of "The Falcon," together with "The Queen's Shilling"-a copy of which has found its way to New-York and is under consideration here-will be acted for the last time at the St. James's theatre, London, on the 12th inst. "Still Waters Run Doep" will be revived to succeed it, on the 13th-cast as follows: Potter, Mr. Hare; Mild. may. Mr. Kendal; Hawkdey, Mr. Terriss; Dunbilk, Mr. Wenman ; Gimlet, Mr. Denny; Mrs. Mildmay, Miss Graham; Mrs. Sternhold, Mrs. Kendal, Scenery has been parated by Mr. Harford and Mr. Hann expressiy for this revival.

The receipts at the twenty-two principal theatres of Paris, for the twelve months covered by the last annual return to the tax office, amount to nearly \$5,600,000. It will be remembered, also, that the leading houses receive a considerable annual subsidy from the State. The house in which Joseph Jefferson once lived, in his youth, in Nashville, Tenn., is still standing -at the corner of Broad and High-sts......Mr. H. J. Sargent has become the usiness manager for Mr. lony Pastor, and will conduct an entertainment entitled "Go West, or the

ed, takes possession, and pre

don Minstrels. A BENEFIT FOR THE YALE BOAT CLUB.

The Yale College Glee Club will give a concert at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening, March 18, for the benefit of the Yale Boat Club. It has been the custom of Yale to defray the expenses of the University erew and the annual race by a subscription among the students and graduates of the college; but this year is